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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations will please send them to the editorial office, returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Pure John-Bullheadedness!
It is high time that the responsible authorities in England should begin to understand the effect that the present system of British censorship is having on American sentiment.

We are referring to the censorship only as it relates to international communication in matters not even remotely concerning the military situation; that is, to ordinary commercial and personal intercourse.

Here is the British Government using every other method that ingenuity and strong national interest can devise to invite and strengthen America's friendship, and at the same time persisting in a fatuous blockade and delay of innocent communication with England by cable; and likewise in an equally fatuous and wholly unnecessary obstruction of innocent communication with the Continent of Europe.

We are bound to say plainly that this policy is unspokeable stupid. It is a grotesque example of how not to endeavor. It would be positively laughable for its ineptitude if the consequences to the world's legitimate business were not so serious; if in its moral and sentimental aspects it were not so wonderfully well calculated to irritate, to exasperate, to alienate, to estrange.

President Wilson's Trade Commission.

Conjecture is already at work as to the probable head of the new bureau, which is to be created by recent legislation at Washington to extend the existing Government control over American business. The matter is rendered of painful interest because of the illustration afforded by the railroad as to what the establishment of more commission government means.

Among the men mentioned as in the running for chairman of the new Interstate Trade Commission are Louis D. Brandeis, Commissioner of Corporations and Secretary REIDFIELD of the Department of Commerce. If President Wilson has to make a choice among these three, or if the names mentioned are significant of the categories of choice open to him, let it be by all means Mr. REIDFIELD or a man of his sort. The Secretary of Commerce was at least a business man and has displayed a good deal of intelligent comprehension of business facts since then whenever he has not been talking like a Cabinet officer.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the government under the leadership of a corporation brawler or crusader against capital. It is difficult for a prosecuting attorney to become a fair judge.

Property Owners' Rights During Subway Construction.

A highly important issue of subway construction is to be taken up at a hearing before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Tuesday, when there will be a discussion of the best method of carrying the gas mains and other sub-surface conduits along Williams and Nassau streets while the work is going on. These are two of the narrowest streets in the city; Williams street is only forty feet wide from house front to house front. The number of foot passengers is very great; more than 5,000 persons an hour pass a given point in Williams street every hour in the business day.

In view of the facts the owners and occupiers of buildings along these streets are seriously alarmed over the results of putting up trenches along the edge of the sidewalk to carry the conduits. The method has proved disastrous wherever it has been adopted, as on Broadway from the City Hall to Canal street. On this line it has depreciated values, killed trade, ruined some merchants and made rents in part uncollectable. If these effects are not a wide thoroughfare, naturally still worse is feared in streets where the fairway is already congested.

The Real Estate Board of New York has taken the matter up in the interest of ground values and established business interests. Through a committee it has secured a brief postponement of the Williams street contract's ratification for the purpose of having a clause embodied in it requiring the disposal of the conduits upon some other than the

trestle plan. The board has secured an opinion from MAURICE DEUTSCH, consulting engineer, that there are other practical methods of solving the problem. There is in this movement not the slightest idea of obstructing or retarding subway progress. It is good public policy and simple justice to see that a great public work of this kind is carried on with a minimum of injury to private interests.

It may safely be assumed that the Board of Estimate will take a fair and liberal view of the representations made to it and will do all in its power to protect property and business.

A Lesson for America.

It would be well if the speech made by Mr. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE at a meeting in London called by the National Council of Free Evangelical Churches could be placed in the hands of our pacifists at any price, those of our people who out of the goodness of their hearts and the obscurity of their understandings have always opposed increased armaments and expansion of the army and navy as wasteful and wicked. Imagine Mr. LLOYD GEORGE making an appeal at a meeting of Free Churchmen for recruits and for still more recruits, and justifying the war as necessary and patriotic. In other times there was never a greater pacifist than the plain Welshman who is now Chancellor of the Exchequer. Beginning his appeal for more men for the British army in France Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said:

"It is a great wrench for most of us who have during the whole of our lives been fighting against militarism to be driven by irresistible force of conscience to support a war. I should say that all of us belong to that section of the population of this country whose tradition has for generations been one of consistent inveterate resistance to the idea of war as a means of settling disputes between nations. I think this is the second meeting I have ever addressed in my life in support of a war. I have addressed scores and hundreds against war and preparations for war."

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE made the confession that from time to time he had thought that "economy was quite compatible with efficiency"; and yet he has been responsible "for finding larger sums of money for the defence of the country than any of his predecessors." The attention of our pacifists should be directed particularly to what this Welsh churchman and man of peace by nature had to say about England's unpreparedness for war when the storm suddenly burst:

"When this war broke out we were on better terms with Germany than we had been for fifteen years. There was not a man in the Cabinet who thought that war with Germany was a possibility under present conditions. Our relations had improved. There was not a diplomatic cloud over the German Ocean."

War having been declared, England's equipment for operations in the field was found to be at best only that of "a military Power of the third rank." And yet the great soldier and Christian whose remains are now lying in St. Paul's Cathedral had warned his countrymen year in and year out that they must organize, enroll and arm for the inevitable conflict to defend the empire and keep the soil of England inviolate.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE no longer rails against preparedness as militarism. "Until," he said in his eloquent speech in London, "there is a more complete understanding among the nations every country must be prepared to defend its own rights and interests and liberties." He has lived to be abused for asking for large war credits, and to tell Englishmen and Englishwomen that "unless they are prepared to tender all they possess, and all they can command, to help their land in this most fateful hour of its destiny, then Britain is indeed doomed."

The lesson for the United States, which has challenged policies to uphold racial pride and exclusiveness to defend, is writ so clear that he who runs may read.

The War and Our Health Resorts.

The anxiety manifested by those who have become dependent upon their annual pilgrimages to European health resorts, and which is due to apprehension of the continuance of war, is unreasonable, since there is no mineral spring resort in Europe that cannot be duplicated here so far as the curative waters are concerned.

It may savor of Yankee spraddlelegism, but it is nevertheless true to say that in regard to variety of mineral and gaseous content and of temperature, which are the chief elements in these health giving waters, some of the springs in the United States excel the best on the Continent. For instance, among the hot springs the most noted are those of Wiesbaden and Baden-Baden, with temperatures respectively of 149 and 156 degrees Fahrenheit. The hot springs of Arkansas and of Arrow Head springs, near San Bernardino, Cal., have temperatures respectively of 149 and 156 degrees Fahrenheit. The famous Aix-les-Bains water has a temperature of 114 degrees Fahrenheit, which is approximated by Paso Robles, Cal., a station on the Southern Pacific, provided with a good hotel, where the waters range from 100 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit, and the sulphur and other contents are more abundant in the latter. The milder springs of this class, those of Tepitz and Warmbrunn, for example, are equalled if not surpassed by the White Sulphur and Greenbrier springs and the hot springs of Virginia, which have hotels far superior to those abroad and require only stricter medical control of the patients, in which alone the European resorts excel our own, to become equally efficient in curing chronic diseases.

The much frequented cold springs containing carbonate acid gas and saline ingredients like those of Vichy and Evian in France, Kissengen, Nauheim and Marienbad and similar waters are surpassed by the various types of springs in Saratoga, the waters of which range

from the mildest to the strongest mineral content, from the Minnehaha, a delicious table water, to Harton No. 2, a strong laxative water, and a dozen intermediate grades, all being supersaturated with carbonic acid water and flowing at a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The parks and environment of Saratoga have been transformed, we are informed, into truly European surroundings for the health seeker. The hotels at this resort are well known for their size and comfort. Physicians familiar with them object only to their table d'hôte, which is not conducive to proper dietetic management. A supply of the finest drinking water is now about to be introduced, and that there appears to be active preparation for the anticipated influx of health seekers who cannot visit Europe is evident in recent reports.

The SUN would impress upon its medical readers the importance of more assiduous attention to the study of our own mineral springs, the nature and uses of which should be taught at once in our medical schools if this country is to offer to suffering humanity a refuge next summer and further the subsequent development of a vast but neglected national resource.

Wisconsin's Reversal.

Wisconsin has had an overdose of progress and Battle Bou. Its people would not turn out to listen to its regenerator in the campaign; the voters in primary and election suppressed his candidacy; and the belated returns show that on November 3 the electors defeated by large majorities the constitutional amendments which were designed to establish the "Wisconsin Idea" in the basic law of the State.

Initiative, referendum, and short cuts to constitutional amendment went by the board in the general revolt against further reconstruction of the governmental system. Even the attractive proposal to reduce the legislators' mileage allowances was lost. An electorate that for years has seemed ready to endorse any proposal that promised a change completely reversed its recent course and condemned as fine a programme of "progress" as has lately been offered in any State.

A psychologist might easily find an abstract explanation for this phenomenon, but the really impelling motive is probably to be seen in a tax rate that has assumed proportions disheartening to even the most revolutionary apostles of social justice.

Literary Warriors.

MR. ROBERT BONTINE CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM, a Scotch aristocrat, "the best dressed Socialist" in Great Britain, an accomplished traveller, a charming and sometimes bitter writer, is far less well known in this country than his talents deserve. A writer who is so indiscreet as to call three of his books "Faith," "Hope" and "Charity" is courting unpopularity.

By his letter to a London journal deploring the bickering of literary persons over the war he will recommend himself to the ill graces of that irritable race which, however, does dearly love to be noticed. Probably the majority of cool headed readers agree with him that the "thunder and small beer" of these bellicose leaders of pen and quill should be a weariness and a vexation. Even SHAW should know better than to jump through a hoop at a funeral.

If it be said that these authors must live, we admit it merely for the sake of argument, but with no excess of sympathy; and the war may have interfered with the profits of their books or plays. If they want to do something for their country, why don't they throw away the typewriter and take up the knitting needle?

The war with Russia is now chiefly a question of whose nerves will snap first. If Austria and Germany have stronger nerves—and they have them—then they will be victorious.—GEO. VON HINDEMBURG.

One of the great captains of the great war, VON HINDEMBURG, a man of the mental type of Napoleon, but a better strategist and tactician. What the German commander says of the nervous strain of fighting on a front of 200 miles in Eastern Prussia, Poland and Silesia is of course as true of the western sphere of operations. He seems to be too generous to the Austrians; they have certainly not stood the ordeal so well as the British, Germans, Russians and French.

Whether the nerves of combatants are to snap is evidently not so much a question of physique and temperament as of psychology. The French, although not so strong physically as the Germans or British, bear up under the strain splendidly, and the reason is that in this great war every Frenchman, of whatever class in society, goes to the front specially to give his life, if necessary, for his country; the patriotism of Frenchmen has become a religion with them. British nerves are proverbially steady and proof against hysteria. The platoon of the Germans is well known. The Russian soldier has the composure of an ox, and his officer is almost Oriental in his attitude toward death on the battlefield.

General VON HINDEMBURG may be right in his view that victory will go to the side with the strongest nerves, but his own victories have been due to massing men at strategic points, surprising the enemy, and handling units of the German army with masterly skill. No one would suspect VON HINDEMBURG of having "nerves." The Russian General HINDEMBURG, RUSSEY and the Grand Duke NICHOLAS are also men of steel.

It is four days to Thanksgiving. Washington Market reports sales of the festive bird to be about the same as usual, despite the war and promptings of economy. Why not? If there is any day in the year when Americans should resolve to eat and be merry, though the morrow may have its hardships, it is Thanksgiving. The neighborly gift of turkeys to those whose means are straitened should be as spontaneous as ever.

What a pity that the frivolous Bard of Avon did not realize the possibilities of the stage as a "moralizing social factor." He might have made "Othello" and "Romeo and Juliet" into powerful tracts against ungenial marriages, "Hamlet" into an exposure of spiritualism, and "The Taming of the Shrew" into a plea for votes for women.

If he had given his occasional touch of satulolerie a strictly dissecting room flavor he might still to-day pack fashionable theatres with matinee girls instead of being the bane of the "tired business man" and the terror of managers.

Naval officers in Washington are talking about the strategic value of the Cape Cod Canal since the submarines K-5 and K-6 passed through it. The event should bring to the front again the plan for constructing an interior waterway down and back of the Atlantic coast.

The Spugs have at last justified their existence and deserve the heartiest commendation. They have reorganized as the Society for the Promotion of Useful Giving and voted to employ their funds in alleviating war conditions in Europe.

Belgium has again been proved to be in the wrong. The *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin maintains that the Belgians had no right to resist the German crossing of their country, because it was not intended to be an attack; hence they were guilty of a breach of the law of nations and are undeserving of sympathy. This is adding wanton insult to incalculable injury.

As things go now it seems as if it might be safer for a man to encounter a man-eating tiger in the trackless forests of New Jersey than a Jack rabbit in his own back yard.

Lobster bit him; gets \$210.—Headline.

Looks more or less natural as the price of a bite of lobster. It is well that at least one man has got square with the monster that comes out of the shell by night to levy tribute under the pale lamps of Broadway.

Cheap money in Boston.—Headline.

Only cheap to those who have money to buy it, however.

Some patriots will refuse to believe that Washington is 5 hours 17 minutes 36.65 seconds behind Paris. They will insist that the American capital is really 18 hours 42 minutes 23.942 seconds ahead, and call for a recount since the beginning of time to prove it.

Plot to kill Sultan laid to his heir.—Headline.

Murder plots are always in the air along the shores of the Bosphorus. They are indispensable when a few arrests are to be made for the ruler's peace of mind and the good of the secret police service.

One American Opinion of the "German American" Propaganda.

From a letter of Charles Francis Adams to Lord Newton, printed in the "Spectator."

As respects the war and the attitude of Great Britain the situation is very clearly understood in America, and the current of public opinion is all one way, and in your favor. You can safely leave the course of events and the trend of opinion to the representative Germans in this country, including more especially the Ambassador at Washington, Von Bernstorff, who strikes me as being utterly unfit for his position. He has done the German cause immense harm and brought himself into great discredit. This is indiscreet and unnecessary talking. The man apparently does not realize that foreign nations do not like to be everlastingly instructed as to their obligations, their duties and the direction in which their sympathies should go forth. They are apt to think that, not being wholly devoid of common sense, they are competent to form their own opinions. They therefore invariably resent the schoolmaster and the propagandist. It was just so during our civil war, when we sent out, to my father's great annoyance, a host of journalists, clergymen, lecturers and characters otherwise entitled to descend like a swarm of locusts on Great Britain and instruct the people of your country as to their moral obligations in the struggle then going on. It was on our part a mistake, and anything of the same character now would be a mistake on your part.

Moreover, as I have already intimated, the representative Germans over here are doing the cause of their "fatherland" as they are pleased to call it, infinite injury. The sophistries and perversions of fact to which they have recourse are creative of more amusement than disgust even, and that is saying much. Under these circumstances you Englishmen, so far as America is concerned, can safely leave well enough alone. The current is all running your way, and the best thing you can do is to let it alone.

The Full Crew Bill in Missouri.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Referring to your editorial article on the fate of the so-called "full crew bill" in Missouri, defeated by popular majority estimated then at 68,000, please note that as the return from the country districts came in it was seen the farmers in all sections voted almost solidly against it, the final majority being 164,492, which is stated to be one of the largest in the history of the State, and greater than any given any candidate for public office. Even the city of St. Louis gave a majority of 18,417 against the bill.

READER.

COLUMBIA, Mo., November 20.

The Rural Utility of the College Professor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Why is THE SUN so down on professors? I see you have them another bang in "A Soldier and a Gentleman." We haven't many amendments left, and about the only final amendment left is that of the smart little shopkeepers in New Haven, is looking at the professors. They are wonderful! How they must inspire the boys of Yale to wonderful thoughts! They even do me.

MILFORD, Conn., November 20.

Thanksgiving Week Nominations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Can I, Gustard, a baker of Dover, N. J., enter the four names of my family for Thanksgiving week?

SUMMIT, N. J., November 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir:

The London Morning Post also says that the new Bulgarian Minister to the Court of St. James's, has arrived in London, and that Miss Mitchell is expected in about two months. No mention is made of the movements of the Mitchell children.

New York, November 21.

Mother Goose in the War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: "The Ruins Give Way" I see by the headlines. Query: How does the little Miss Goose and her flock fare?

New York, November 21.

Both Sides of Nike's Shield.

Written after reading the war news from Berlin, Petrograd, Paris and London.

Nike is a wonder.

She has made no blunder.

But has failed to spare.

Everything is glorious.

But it is tedious.

All have proved victorious.

Everywhere this year!

G. B. M.

THE TWILIGHT ZONE.

Not Only in Wisconsin and Oregon, but Also in Kansas and Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your editorial article on the "Twilight of Prohibition" near the disposal of the political patent medicine men in Wisconsin and Oregon, but have you not limited the twilight zone more than the voters of the country did on November 3? They disposed of the ghost dances in Kansas and Ohio.

The twilight was like a sudden nightfall without any softening glow in the lucky State, and now the prohibitionists are at least on the verge of a rule amendment which undoes the work of years in creating dry counties. They do not hesitate to employ the old ridiculed term of "personal liberty" in their complaint that the State Constitution now arbitrarily opens dry counties to the saloon, which had been banished by the voice of the people in those subordinate political divisions of the State, and they want to have become the arbitrary rule when such outrages can be committed on the counties by the vote of the whole State.

But that was just what the prohibitionists wanted to do. Their amendment to the Ohio Constitution, to have the voters of the State take from the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and other large municipalities the right to decide for themselves whether they would license and regulate the saloon or abolish it.

In no State has this prohibition question been so squarely met as in Ohio, where two contradictory amendments were submitted to the voters. One was for State-wide prohibition; the other to deny the Legislature the power hereafter to enact laws to take from the municipalities the right to decide for themselves, regardless of the vote of the counties. The prohibition amendment was overwhelmingly defeated and the home rule amendment adopted. The prohibitionists are now at work in enlarging the local option units, giving the counties control even over the municipalities within their borders. They deny that this is a constitutional function in that it takes political control from the counties, and they will seek to have the amendment repealed next year and a prohibition amendment adopted.

It will seem that after all the prohibitionists are not different from other men. They are willing to have the State and even the nation assume automatic power to do what the clear-headed business men in prohibition liquor traffic, but they are opposed to any such exercise of autocratic power against their proposition. In complaining that the home rule amendment adopted in Ohio takes away the home rule for the county as a political unit, they answer all their appeals for prohibition amendments to State and Federal Constitutions to take from the cities the right to decide for themselves whether they will regulate their own domestic affairs.

Great power to do or have done what one man wants done has always been acceptable to that individual, but he is as insistent as a mule on having his personal liberty protected by the Government when the great power of Government is employed against him and his wishes or ideas as to what ought to be done.

It looks as if the twilight of political quackery had begun throughout the country as well as in Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

AMERICAN PRICES TO EUROPEAN BUYERS.

Competition in Textiles Too Sharp to Permit Exorbitant Demands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In the interest of fairness and accuracy permit me to question the statement attributed to Count de Montenuovo, Villard, in your paper to-day's date. If the Count really believes that American dealers in underwear and other supplies now being sought by European governments are putting on an exorbitant price he is entirely mistaken.

The competition among manufacturers and wholesale distributors of knit underwear who need orders is too keen to permit of any such advance in price. The same is true as to other lines of textiles. Even if this were not so, we believe there is no desire on the part of such manufacturers and dealers to take advantage of the necessities created by the war.

We can state, from our own knowledge, that at least the greater part of the orders placed by foreign governments, in so far as knit underwear is concerned, have been accepted at the prices ruling in the market and at no advance on those paid by American distributors.

If the Count is accurately reported to be a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, he has been misled by the difference between prices in Europe and those ruling in the United States.

S. H. DITCHETT.

Editor of the *Dry Goods Economist*.

New York, November 20.

Citizen Labor and Alien Labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your editorial article "Those Citizen Laborers" is well worth reading.

Why should alien labor be preferred to citizen labor? Citizen labor pays taxes and is more intelligent, more energetic, more honest, more intelligent, can do equal or better work and rears better families.

How many citizen laborers could get out and do a hard day's work for \$1.25 or \$1.50, less a day of food and board and save a dollar a day? Mighty few.

The mad rush for first papers at the court in the city will show where the alien labor stood in this country. As long as alien labor could keep citizen labor out of a job by working for smaller wages and longer hours, alien labor was satisfied to remain alien labor. But when the citizen laborer was forced to work for the same wages and longer hours, then and only then was America good enough for Mr. Alien Laborer.

For the sake of a few dollars, the alien laborer is willing and anxious for a job, who cannot compete with the alien for the wages offered. Citizen labor asks only a fair wage and a decent work-day.

READER.

Thank you again.

BROOKLYN, November 21.

Bohs and Bob.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The passing of dear old "Bohs" shortly followed by dear old "Bob" Burdette, the former editor of the *Bohemia*, a man of war, a hero, the latter recorded as a plain citizen, who though he had answered his country's call to arms, had won chief regard as a man of peace, invites reflection on worldly estimations.

We pray of peace, peace universal and abiding, and we glorify the profession of war. What do we mean by it?

What is the just estimate by man's "God" of the man's endeavor?

New York, November 21.

Thanksgiving Ltd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: We are gathering round table cloths, towels, napkins, sheets, etc., together, and when the time comes for the Thanksgiving feast we are going to "pick it" to send to the wounded soldiers.

Our busy tongues will not be in the least hampered by this work of unselfishness; even the children will be interested for a while by the novelty.

And the results? Far reaching and a cause for thinking for many a poor fellow whose life has been cut away? Let everybody help, little or much.

Please publish the address of a Red Cross depot to which such supplies can be forwarded.

New York, November 21.

SYMPATHIZER.

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

Mr. George W. Perkins's Pertinent Questions About Restraint of Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I noticed in THE SUN of Thursday morning a despatch from Mobile, Ala., which reads in part as follows:

Resolutions pledging themselves not to give financial aid to any enterprise to any one directly or indirectly interested in the raising of cotton for the year 1915, unless such person enters into an agreement to curtail the production and reduce average cotton at least one half of what it was for the year 1914, and further pledging their hearty support to all efforts made toward crop diversification, were adopted with one dissenting vote at the convention of Alabama bankers at Montgomery to-day.

May I ask if this meeting in Mobile was not a conspiracy in restraint of trade; if it was not a conspiracy to curtail production, to keep up the price of a given commodity, thereby compelling every man and woman who buys it to pay a little more for it than they otherwise would have to do? In your judgment will the Attorney-General of the United States initiate any action in this matter to prosecute the men who took part in this conspiracy and adopted the resolutions in question? If not, why not? For wherein lies the difference between this action in Mobile and acts alleged by the Federal Government in its prosecution of various corporations and other business enterprises? Our Federal Government has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, has prosecuted many corporations and groups of men, to the great disturbance of business and employment of labor, and up to date has had great difficulty in finding a case where there was positive proof of conspiracy in restraint of trade and collusion between men to curtail production and maintain prices. Yet here is a case that is openly admitted, and even boasted about, by the bankers of Alabama, that they conspired to curtail the production of cotton acreage in 1915; and stating that "the large decrease in the cotton crop next year will immediately enhance the value of the present crop."

He also urges the bankers to aid in this restriction, saying: "The bankers also have an exceptional opportunity to aid in this cotton curbing work. They have in large measure influenced the character of crops by imposing proper conditions on the advances they may make to the farmers. Where the bankers are not dealing directly with the farmers the merchant who supplies the necessary credits can exert the necessary influence." He adds: "I earnestly hope the farmers, the bankers and the merchants in the South will cooperate with each other for the purpose of steadily reducing the cotton crop in 1915."

In view of this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, why is he not a party to the conspiracy to restrain trade, curtail output and keep up prices, and is he not in doing this urging the bankers of the South to use their power as lenders of money to dictate to merchants and producers how much business they shall do and at what prices they shall do it? Is this one of the first definite and practical illustrations of the policy of New Freedom by